

# ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS.—\$2 a year, payable in advance, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.  
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.  
For advertising the names of candidates for office \$5, Cash.

Athens, Friday, Oct. 7, 1853.

This paper now has a circulation of over one thousand copies, with a constant and steady increase. It is, therefore, the best medium in lower East Tennessee for advertising. Grocery, Commission houses, and business men generally South of us, should avail themselves of the channel thus afforded to spread their claims before our people.

The proceedings of the meeting recently held at Pettit's Old Stand, Polk co., will be published next week.

Southern papers all failed to come to hand Wednesday evening. We don't mention it because there is any thing unusual in such failures, but merely to let our readers know that in the mail arrangements at least things are working pretty much in the old way—getting no better fast.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—We have but very few returns from the Georgia elections, which came off last Monday—not enough to indicate the result. A friend writing from Dalton says, Jenkins is probably elected Governor, and Tripp, who is Judge of the Cherokee Circuit. We shall be pleased to learn that such is the fact.

MADEIRSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next session at this institution will commence on the 25th Oct. (inst.) and not the 24 Tuesday, as heretofore published. See advertisement next page.

MONDAY LAST.—There was quite an exciting scene at the Court House on Monday last—one calculated to impress the spectator with a great degree of veneration and awe-like regard for the Worshipful Court. We hope the Justices of the Peace, who ought to be regarded as patterns and examples for other portions of the community, will not suffer such things to occur again, but at once have the offenders committed for contempt of Court. Whenever a judicial tribunal fails to inspire a proper degree of reverence and respect for its proceedings and conduct, it necessarily falls into contempt itself.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The news by the latest arrival from Europe is of a very interesting character and leads to the conclusion that the Russian and Turkish Question, which has been so often declared settled, is at last to end in hostilities between the two nations, and, perhaps, in a general European war. The Russian Czar has refused to accept the note of the four powers as modified by the Turk, and war is now deemed inevitable. Let it rip, and may God prosper the oppressed. The next arrival will, no doubt, bring stirring intelligence.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.—There seems to be some discrepancy of opinion as to whether the present Legislature will have the power to fix the time for holding the election by the people for Judges, Attorneys General, &c. Some there are whose opinions are entitled to consideration, who assume the ground that the Legislature now in session has not the power to pass a law fixing the time for holding said election, but that, according to the schedule providing for the amendments to the Constitution, the power and duty will belong to the Legislature to be elected two years after the propositions to amend were ratified by the people. We have not the resolutions before us, but it would seem that there can be no doubt that their spirit and intention demands the duty alluded to at the hands of the present General Assembly; and if it fails to discharge that duty upon a mere quibble of the letter, difficulties of a very serious character will arise, and which may produce greatly disastrous consequences. If our recollection is correct, a case, if not of precisely the same kind, at least of a somewhat analogous character, occurred in Kentucky some years ago, and which gave rise to what was known as the Old and New Court parties, and which terminated in one of the most bitter and exciting contests known to the civil history of that State. The question has already been raised and is being discussed, whether the power to fill vacancies now existing, as in the case of this judicial circuit, rests in the Governor or in the Legislature; and it seems plain to us that the only way to avoid a state of affairs in the judiciary system of the State that must prove highly detrimental to the public interests, is for the present Legislature to proceed at once to carry out the palpable spirit and intention of the amendments, by passing a law fixing the time for holding the election by the people at the earliest possible day. No other course, we are confident, will meet public expectation.

The Iron Fence around the public square is now completed, and is decidedly the greatest improvement that has been made in the town for the last fifteen years. And we have yet to meet with the first person who does not view it as a most excellent piece of work, that reflects great credit, not only upon the contractors, but upon the members of the County Court who ordered its construction. True, a few old fogies, who belong to the save-at-the-expense-and-waste-the-bung-school, and one or two of whom it is said are looking to office, talk about extravagance and repudiation! For reasons satisfactory to ourselves this paper has heretofore given very little to say in regard to our local elections, but if any candidate comes before the people of this county on that question, you may just count the "Post" in, and if we don't immortalize him we'll come mighty nigh it. Yes, sir! It's one of our special pets, and if any gentleman wants to get his trousers lacerated, just let him straddle that iron fence.

The Knoxville Register recommends the boring of Artesian wells in that city, to obtain a good supply of the health inspiring beverage. The suggestion is a good one, and if acted upon, and carried out, it would be a decided improvement upon the present water system.

## LEGISLATIVE.

We are indebted to the Nashville Whig for the Legislative intelligence below:  
SENATE.—The Senate convened at their new Hall in the State Capitol at 11 o'clock, and the members being present were sworn in. Mr. J. A. Rodgers, of the county of Haywood, was, on motion, called to the chair.—The Senate's deliberations were then opened by prayer, and being declared duly opened, proceeded to elect a Speaker.

Gen. Edwin Polk and J. D. Carriger were nominated, and on the second ballot Gen. Edwin Polk was declared elected, Mr. Carriger having, on the first ballot received the complimentary vote of the whig members.—Mr. Polk addressed the Senate in a brief and eloquent manner. After which, Joseph W. Bell, R. G. Payne and H. H. Harrison were nominated for Principal Clerk, and after five ineffectual ballots, on motion, adjourned to half past 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Hubbard, of Jefferson, moved that Mr. Cooke, of McMinn, be called to the chair, for the purpose of organizing the House; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Cooke having taken the chair, and called the House to order, the clerk proceeded to call a list of the counties, and it appeared that members were in attendance from all the representative districts except two—Mr. Cummings, of Grundy, Coffee and Van Buren, and Mr. Smith, of Haywood.

Election of Speaker.—The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker, and Mr. Nunn nominated Mr. W. H. WISENER, of Bedford.

Mr. Skyles nominated Mr. Wm. WALLACE, of Blount.  
The vote having been taken, it appeared that there were for Mr. Wisener 43 votes, and for Mr. Wallace 30 votes. Mr. Wisener was duly elected, and having been escorted to the chair, returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address.

Election of Principal Clerk.—Mr. Mabry nominated R. B. CHEATHAM, of Robertson.  
Mr. Hart nominated GEO. SATTERFIELD, of Smith.

Mr. Arnold nominated J. J. ROBB, of Davidson.  
Mr. Odell nominated R. B. WISSE, of Davidson.

On the first call the vote stood for Cheatham 44; Satterfield 7; Robb 10; Wisse 12.—Mr. Cheatham was therefore declared duly elected.

The House then took recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The House proceeded to the election of First Assistant Clerk. Mr. Cooper nominated Mr. Abram M. Tillman.

Mr. White nominated Mr. H. HOSS.  
Mr. Stewart nominated Mr. Bush.  
Mr. Farrington nominated Mr. B. Jamieson.  
After 12 ineffectual polls the House adjourned.

RABBIT GAP RAILROAD.—The Knoxville Register learns that a letter has been received by the President of the Knoxville and Charleston (Rabbit Gap) rail road, from Messrs. Anson, Bangs & Co., informing him that an engineer will be in Knoxville in a few days for the purpose of locating the line of the road from that place to the North Carolina State line, and that as soon as that was determined the work of construction would be commenced on that part of the road.

We understand that Mr. Alexander Clegg is making preparations to build a large Flouring Mill at this place. Good mills are very much needed in this country, and there are no enterprises that will be likely to pay better. There is no section that produces better wheat, and at present for the want of more good flouring establishments, all the choice and heavier lots are shipped to the South, there to be manufactured into flour, and thus our own people lose all the profit on the shorts, bran, &c., which if managed rightly at home, would amount to a large item. Such a mill as Mr. Clegg is making preparations to erect, will obviate this loss, at least in this immediate neighborhood, and we hope to hear that enterprising men in other localities are preparing to engage in the business.

While alluding to the many improvements about Knoxville, last week, we neglected to notice that being made in the navigation of the river, under an appropriation by the general government, obtained it said mainly through the influence of Hon. John Bell, but the credit for which, we have turned over to Mr. Churchill, and was made to ensure to the last-named gentleman's advantage in his recent successful contest for a seat in the next Congress. The improvement as far as it has been made, consists of a stone dam from the "lower point of the upper island" to the head of the "lower island," and which will eventually have the effect of throwing some eight or ten inches additional water on the shoal immediately below the town. It will also, have the effect of destroying the Ferry of G. W. Churchill, Esq., for which he will, of course, claim heavy damages, and be justly entitled to them, too, as we think. But whether the damages are to come off Uncle Sam's, or the State, is what we don't pretend to know.

MORE MORT.—Our neighbor, Squire Ball, is having a new chimney built to his store-room, and from the case where we are sticking type we can ever and anon hear the clearing of the trowel and the starting cry of "More Mort! More Mort!" We thought that article of ours, last week, in regard to the improvements at Knoxville, would wake up the slumbering enterprise of the people of Athens. More Mort!

FROM HARDSCRABBLE.—At the last meeting of the Hardscrabble Agricultural Lyceum, the question discussed was "Is it better to rear South down sheep, or sheep down South?" After an animated debate the further discussion of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

MEMPHIS, OCT. 3.  
The yellow fever has broken out at Napoleon, and is represented as being very bad.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Almost every one is apprised of the fact that there is a little, contemptible feeling of prejudice existing between the people of the towns and country in every county in East Tennessee—the more to be regretted because there is really no cause for it. On the contrary, there is a mutual dependence and interests which should lead all to work together for the general good. The towns are dependent upon the surrounding country—the people of the country are equally dependent upon the towns. If there were no towns, no congregated communities dwelling together and laboring in diversified employments, what sort of a country would we have? The man who lives fifteen miles from the Court-house has as much interest, and ought to feel as much pride, in the prosperity of his county town as the man who owns the best building on the public square—because, as a writer remarks, if the towns grow, the country grows. Show us an old looking, rickety, paintless, dilapidated town, and we will show you a country of shiftless and thriftless farmers near it. Then why should the country be against the towns, or the towns against the country? "Did you ever see the two blades of a pair of scissors warring and bullying and fighting each other? It is not the head saying to the foot, 'I have no need of thee,' nor the vessel of honor turning with disdain from the vessel of dishonor. There is no such inequality of position. If one presents to the eye piles of brick and stone, with markets and merchandise, and other spreads out fields of green, and quiet and peaceful homes; and the land waves its golden harvests in graceful obedience to the traveler from the city, as if it would bid him welcome to the spot where the sustenance of the world is grown, and to the families to whom he owes much of his own prosperity.

No, they are not head and tail, nor lord nor peasant; they are rather the two arms of the lever by which the world is moved. They are the two noble steeds, unlike in regard to color, form, &c., which lift out of the fog and darkness the chariot of day, while neither, alone, would give motion to its ponderous wheels. Without the towns there are no markets—without the country there can be no towns. The latter do not grow at haphazard. They will not extend their busy streets at the command of fancy or caprice. Nor on the other hand, can the country flourish without towns. Where are our rich farmers? Invariably where they have access to good markets.

In the olden times, and even in many cities now scattered over the Eastern Hemisphere, the flocks and herds which, during the day, are led out into the broad fields of the rural districts, at night are collected around or within the walls of the city for protection.—This is an apt illustration of the relative position of the country and the town. When these shepherds and herdsmen are ready to conspire together to destroy that which protects them and their flocks—to kindle a blaze under the walls and roofs which afford them comfort and shelter, then may jealous quarrels and angry fightings, and all content manfully for the common destruction of all classes."

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.—The following fact shows, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, that the present Executive has adopted, in the fullest manner, the new policy in regard to the Public Lands—the policy of appropriating them for the purpose of internal improvement. Lands lying within 15 miles of the route of the proposed railroad from Brandon in Mississippi, to Montgomery in Alabama, which were advertised for sale or entry, are now withdrawn, as the official advertisement states, "in consequence of urgent representations in behalf of the interests of said railroad"—for the present, and until the pleasure of Congress can be ascertained in regard to a grant of public land in aid of constructing it.

SOUND DOCTRINES.—The Sentinel, the new democratic organ at Washington, in speaking of party principles, &c., says:—  
A wholesome discipline is necessary. And, as in governments, so must it be in parties; we must punish, not reward, factious and traitors. He who is punished today for his insubordination, will to-morrow avoid a repetition of the offence. But he who is bribed to cease from sin now, may be bribed to sin an hour hence. The factious should not be complimented with an office. If he already has one, it should be taken away from him. When we subsidize vice, we tolerate it; and by tolerating it in one man, we encourage others to pursue it.

DEMOCRACY AND FREESOLISM.—A Vermont correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a Locofoco and Freesoil organ, says:—"There is no reasonable doubt that the opposition will be a unit so far as it concerns the selection of Governor and United States Senator. The Democracy and Freesoilers have shaken hands before, and never thought it the part of discretion to call each other hard names, so that victorious union will not be particularly awkward. As good as second cousins before the election, they will now be quite disposed to walk into our beautiful capital with arms fraternally locked."

A RAILROAD ENTERPRISE ABOUT GOING.—The last Murfreesboro News has the following paragraph in relation to this enterprise:—

We understand that the Winchester and Alabama railroad has been abandoned for want of means.—The road is partially graded, and the contractors have thrown up their tools.

HOGS FOR PACKING IN CINCINNATI.—We set it stated that contracts for some five or six thousand head, for delivery in November, at that point have been made at \$4.50 per cwt. net, and \$4.25 was offered for a lot, to be delivered before the 10th of December, and refused. There are standing offers at \$4.50 for November delivery, not yet accepted.

The Louisville Courier says, these prices are above the general views of buyers, but the above contracts are for small lots and very early delivery.

WHEAT.—Wheat is selling at this place at 65 cts.—the same price we understand is ruling at Charleston and Calhoun.

MEMPHIS, OCT. 3.  
The yellow fever has broken out at Napoleon, and is represented as being very bad.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The New York Herald ridicules the proposition to build the Pacific Railroad by appropriating strips of land on each side of the line. It says, from the western frontiers of Missouri or Arkansas to the summit or passes of the Sierra Nevada, which overlook the Pacific ocean, that the country is mostly a revolting desert—that the route for the Pacific Railroad anywhere within our limits must inevitably traverse these desert wastes, without a stick of timber for hundreds of miles, or a human habitation—that between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada there is a strip of rugged, volcanic, and desert country, averaging some six hundred miles in width, and extending from the centre of Oregon down into the very heart of Mexico, the average agricultural value of which is scarcely one cent per hundred acres. The lamented Kearny once remarked to a friend of ours that the whole country between Paso del Norte, along the Gila route, clean through to the hills which overlook the Pacific, a line of a thousand miles, as far as the eye could reach on either hand, was, for agricultural purposes, not worth the mules which his division of the army lost in travelling over it. And the Mormons having appropriated all the oases in the Great Basin susceptible of culture by irrigation, what will a Pacific railroad company do with the public lands on each side of the road there, should it pass by the emigrant or by Benton's route? Why, from the official reports of Fremont of his industry explorations of 1844-5-6, he should say that a solid body of the public lands of one hundred millions of acres may be measured out in that Basin which would not be worth, upon an average, one penny to the acre for farming purposes, even with the Pacific Railroad in full operation through the very heart of it.

That proposition being exploded, what will be done? Will the democracy abandon strict construction, and go for a direct appropriation out of the Treasury? We shall see.

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.—The Washington Union publishes Mr. Everett's reply to Lord John Russell, characterizing it as "very able and conclusive," and says:

It will be seen that Mr. Everett intentionally avoids any discussion of the new aspects given to the Canadian question by the recent Great Britain and the United States in certain passages of Lord John Russell's despatch, deeming it proper to leave all that portion of the subject to be disposed of under the direction of the President, through the Department of State and the American Legation in London. Our readers will appreciate the propriety of his course in this respect, and will follow with interest and gratification his masterly refutation of all the points in Lord John Russell's despatch to which his attention is directed.

FORN EXIST RAILROADS.—The editor of the Chester (So. Ca.) Standard is opposed to building so many railroads—he thinks it won't pay to construct lines zigzagging all over the country to accommodate every hamlet of sufficient importance to support a baby-lota, a grog-shop, and a few ugly babies. He says, under the head of "Railroad Mania":

"It is really alarming to witness the fearful degree of madness which possesses the people of our State on the subject of railroads. When the gods destroy they first make mad—a practical joke of a practical age, the proof of the truth of which is so near that we fear and tremble. Indeed, South Carolina seems to have thrown off the sandals of the old and donned the regular new fangled brogans, disdaining herself from the shackles of old fogyism, conservatism and such like, and having buckled on the armor of Young America, now makes interlopers for 'kingdom come,' just about as her spirit as heart could wish. However, let her rip, and whenever she knits herself into the proper consistency to hold, 'count us in.'"

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NAILS.—The manufacturers of nails at Wheeling have given notice that in consequence of the high prices of metal and labor they have advanced the price of nails at wholesale to the following prices, delivered on board of vessels at the prices of 10d, and larger sized nails, \$4 25; 8d, \$4 50; 6d, \$4 75; 5d, \$5 25; 4d, \$5 50; 3d, \$6 50.

ENGLAND IS SO DEEPLY ENGAGED in manufactures that she brings a large portion of her breadstuffs and provisions, as well as the raw material for her manufactures, from every part of the world. During the first twenty-seven weeks of the present year, the importation of flour and wheat alone, into the ports of Great Britain, was equal to 16,104,752 bushels wheat. This quantity was brought from forty-eight different ports in all climates. The list begins with the northern port of Russia, (Archangel,) and ends with Peru. It includes almost every European State—including Egypt and the West of Africa, the Philippine Islands and the Brazils, Australia, and the United States of North America.

NEW YORK, OCT. 3.  
A telegraph dispatch was received in London just before the sailing of the steamer, which announces that Austria declines entering into the proposed alliance with Prussia, and that she has also forwarded instructions to the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first note unmodified. Affairs are now considered serious.

ATTACK ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A gang of Irishmen recently commenced an attack on the Conductor, Engineer, Fireman, and Brakemen of a railway train, at Delaware, Ohio, when a bloody fight ensued, in which the attacking party were completely routed, after two or three Irishmen were killed and a number seriously wounded.

NEW YORK, OCT. 3.  
The steamer Baltic arrived this morning with Liverpool cotton to the 21st. Cotton dull at American prices, further favoring buyers. Qualities below Middling all unsaleable. Sales for 3 days only 12,000 bales. Speculators took 2,500. Exporters none. Flour advanced one shilling.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 29.  
Provisions firm and quiet. Mess pork nominally 12 a 13. 600 blks No. 1 lard 9 1/2 a 10. Bacon firm, shoulders 6 1/2 a 7; hams 10 a 12.

WE are pleased to see a growing disposition on the part of the Knoxville papers to notice the various improvements and changes about their town.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE DEMANDS OF AUSTRIA.—Mr. May's reply to the note of the Austrian Minister in relation to the Kosta affair, has made its appearance. It is an able paper, takes the right ground, and will prove to the despots of the old world that the American citizen, whether native born, or adopted, will be protected, abroad as at home. The following is the concluding portion of Mr. May's reply:

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Kosta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they choose, to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully applied to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Kosta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

It is not necessary to state the sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Kosta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also desires to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to restore Martin Kosta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF MINNESOTA LAND.—The North Western Democrat, published at St. Anthony, Minn., requests its Eastern and Southern exchanges to copy the following:

CAUTION.—Whoever pays money for land on the Mississippi river, the title of which is derived from Jonathan Carver, as the original owner of the "Carver claim," or whoever buys lots in the "City of the Falls of St. Anthony," is the victim of a grand swindle, not getting a show sufficient to hang a law suit on, as "Carver's claim" is worse than a nullity, and there is no such place as the City of the Falls of St. Anthony in the "wide, wide world."

THE BANDIT JOAQUIN.—A late California paper says:—  
From various circumstances, it is more probable that the "Joaquin Rangers," whose supposed capture of the renowned bandit, Joaquin Murietta, created so much talk late ly, were mistaken in their man, and decapitated an unlucky person who went out with a party from Los Angeles to catch wild horses.

A woman in politics is like a monkey in a china shop, she can do no good, and may do a great deal of harm. Rather than see a female turn statesman, we would prefer seeing them turn somersets. She is about as well calculated for one as the other, if not a great deal more.

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.—We copy the following from a Kentucky paper, because we think the example is one that should be universally followed, not only in regard to railroad bonds, and calls on stock, but in other transactions:

"On Wednesday last, Geo. L. Miles, Esq., Treasurer of the Railroad fund, carried to Louisville \$3,000, it being the first semi-annual installment due upon the railroad bonds of Harlan county, to the L. & N. R. R. Co. The money was duly counted out, and promptly paid to the commissioners by the collection of the interests due on the railroad bonds. Even those who were so bitter in their opposition to the issuing of the bonds have paid up like honest men. This is the right spirit—right while you can—but when fairly beaten by a majority of your fellow citizens, knock under without a murmur."

SHOCKING SIGHT.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday relates the following:—"Yesterday morning officer Rose was called into Lodge Alley, between Gano and Smith streets, by the report of a woman to examine the circumstances of a poor family. He went, and found a widow woman dead drunk, lying on a bed, a child two or three years old lying dead beside her, all shriveled and cramped, and another child four or five years old crawling over the mother and crying at the top of its voice for something to eat. There was not an article of food or drink in the house, except a bottle of whisky on the table. The dead child had apparently been starved to death! The living child was fed and clothed by the neighbors, the dead child buried, and the mother left to starve."

BLUE RICE RAIL ROAD.—Messrs. Anson, Bangs & Co., of Pendleton, S. C., have advertised for 3,000 laborers to work on the line of this Railroad, from Clayton, in Rabun county, Georgia, to its eastern terminus in Carolina.

ADVICE AS IN ADVICE.—Samuel beware of the vicissitudes as read no newspapers! Your father married a woman that read none, and you're the sad consequence! You're as ignorant as a horse! Highborn people says it's throwin' away money to take papers, and foolin' way time to read 'em.

FOR THE POST.  
SHUT IN WHEAT.—The wheat crop is one of great importance in East Tennessee, therefore any information which tends to improve the quality, increase the production, or lessen the difficulty of the producer is of importance. And as such is one of the great difficulties (if not the greatest) the wheat grower has to encounter, I want that salphate of Copper (Bluestone) is a certain preventive, if properly applied, and as there are many farmers' sceptical, I shall proceed to give minute directions how it should be applied in order that the application may be made with success. One pound of the salphate is sufficient for 5 bushels of wheat, and should be thoroughly dissolved in water sufficient to cover the wheat completely and stirred immediately before putting it in, then in order for complete success soak for 18 to 24 hours, stirring well once or twice in the time. If the foregoing directions are strictly followed I hesitate not to warrant complete success. The foregoing statement can be attested by many respectable farmers in East Tennessee.

AGRICULTURIST.  
Sept. 27, 1853.

In noting down the distractions that are beginning to show themselves in the democratic party, and commenting upon the result of its late triumphs, a contemporary remarks that it never was in greater danger than now. Its very strength is its weakness. Those who control it, instead of looking to the almost absolute obliteration of past issues, and to the condition of public sentiment, seem only to desire to set in motion the old and worn out machinery of political management and personal intrigue as a means of sustaining it. This, we repeat, will never do. There are strictly no longer any party men. General Pierce has been long enough in office to learn this. He has seen it in Maine, with its quadrangular contests; in New Hampshire, in its obvious discontents; in Massachusetts, thrown into every conceivable subdivision; in New York, where the stanchest adherents of democracy bid defiance to the trammels of party, renouncing allegiance and fidelity to the President himself, except on the basis of well known principles; in Georgia, in Ohio, in Wisconsin, where the federal power is lost—everywhere, through the whole States, he has seen it. He has seen it in the sudden revival of the whigs, and in their formidable array of strength, in hopes and expectations brought into existence, not on the merits of the old organization, but on the palpable errors of the administration, which say what we will, the people are ever ready to rectify.

Is it not plain enough that the past is no criterion by which to judge the future? Is it not obvious enough that mere party tactics, such as were used efficiently by the Van Buren twenty years ago are no longer suited to the people? Is it not clear that a good cause is greatly jeopardized now-days by ever so good management—that a strong and well man should not dabble in medicine, at least not experiment upon his own person? We insist that the chief error of the administration is found in its want of appreciation of public sentiment. It will no longer do to tie men to party and not to country. We hold no divided allegiance—we serve but one master, we embrace but one faith, we acknowledge but one confessor, and that is the true spirit of freedom embodied in our compact of union.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENTS.—The Geneva Gazette, whose editor is an inflexible hard nut, notwithstanding he holds the responsible office of village postmaster, thus testifies concerning the short boys at Syracuse:—  
In the forenoon, while the canvassing was going on in the rooms and on the steps of the Globe Hotel and Syracuse House, an attack of one of the Syracuse papers stood by the side of John Van Buren, and heard him make use of the following expression, to a knot of these rascals gathered around him on the steps of the Syracuse House:—"Now, boys, if one of them d—d hunkers attempts to speak, hiss him down; if you can't hiss him down why don't you knock him down, and if you can't do it I will." The gentleman who heard this is a man of undoubted veracity, and will swear to his statement, if necessary, to substantiate its correctness.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The repudiated bonds of the State of Mississippi, which have been declared a legal issue by the Supreme Court of that State, at its last sitting, amount to \$7,000,000. There is an accumulation of interest for 13 years, making an additional sum of \$4,810,000, the whole being nearly 12,000,000. The State is rich in her productions, and could without difficulty pay the interest on this debt, and liquidate the principal in a few years. Her annual crop of cotton alone is probably worth 30 or 40 millions, and the value of property in Mississippi, according to the census of 1850, was \$228,951,000.

AS ORTHODOX DOG.—There is a dog at Greenfield, Mass., who is strictly sectarian in his religious notions. His master is a Baptist, but the dog is a Congregationalist, and, after accompanying his master to the Baptist church, he goes regularly to the Congregational church himself, and sleeps during the entire service.

GENIUS AND APPLICATION.—It is related of the great Andron, lately deceased, that he believed a man could make himself what he pleased by labor, and that by a proper use of every moment of time, the mind might be kept improving to the end of life.

There is said to be an old lady down on Long Island so very fat that the neighbors use her shadow for griddle greasing. To keep her from slipping out of bed, her husband rolls her in the ashes. Long Island is a great place.

Mr. Josiah Locke, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Times, ran off the other day and got married. An enterprising individual, and worthy of general note.

An old gentleman of considerable experience says, the first things a boy thinks of, after he has stopped running with a hoop, and before he commences running with calico and pantaloons, are a dog, a watch, and a gun.

MAIRE LIQUOR LAW SONG.—Watchman, spare that jug. Touch not a single drop. It served me many a tug, and I will be its prop. 'Twas my forefather's hand that placed it in his cot. There, watchman, let it stand—its jail shall harm it not. That old familiar jug, whose credit and renown, are known to many a mug, and wouldst thou smash it down? Watchman, forbear thy blow—break not its earth-brown clay; nor make the liquor flow, but let that old jug stay."

The Watchman could not stand so powerful an appeal, and after leaving a pamphlet of the Maine liquor law, used next day for shaving papers, he took his departure.

Perseverance not only goes far to insure success, but also obtains honors for those who, although the least fortunate, have been the most diligent.

The Glass Factory above Knoxville, which had been making leeway for some time, we understand, has at last blown out. Cause—too much gas about the head of the cone.

H. R. W. Hill, Esq., who lately died of yellow fever, near New Orleans, it is said, gave away during his life-time over \$300,000. In his will he says:—  
"I want my negroes well treated. But for abolitionism, I should have been able to do more for them."

ARE WE BUILDING TOO MANY RAILROADS.—The American Railroad Journal has a sound and well written article on this subject. It does not discourage the extension of our railway system; but recommends prudence in embarking in new enterprises, and urges the completion of leading lines now in course of construction. After discussing the fact that an increase of business on railroads requires a corresponding outlay, and that most of our railroad securities are taken abroad, it continues:

Our domestic means are not sufficient to carry forward all our undertakings, without large supplies of money from abroad. It is by the aid of foreign capital that our extraordinary success has in part been due. But we cannot expect, nor in fact should we desire to see a very rapid increase in the regular volume that has been steadily flowing in upon us from abroad. It is better for us that foreigners should observe extreme caution in their purchases. An injudicious investment, though the purchaser alone might be in fault, might prove a serious injury because the result would be taken as a principle rather than as fact, and might influence a class, when only one person suffered. So too, it is much better for us to proceed with an uniform and regular, though with what may seem to be a slow pace, for it is quite certain that our progress under any circumstances will be quite as rapid as in a healthy growth. We must have in mind too, that in this country we can only see tendencies and not results. Every thing is new. The state and organization of society is so different from every other, that precedents may throw little or no light upon our course. By proceeding slowly, upon our day to day to a certain extent, the result of the preceding, and in this way make the greater haste through with less apparent speed.

An application of these views, would, we think postpone numerous projects now urged upon the public attention. We need not so much discuss their merits as to set our feet on them. The present is not sufficient means to execute them. Our means are very likely to exceed our estimates, but the calls upon them are likely to be greater. The cost of our roads is yet a problem. It is easy to see that the wants of our old companies will be very large and that with the security which they have offered, the new projects will have to postpone their claims till the former are supplied. Under this state of things our conviction is, that money for new projects will be had with much less ease for the coming, than for the past year. The means of our people, fast as they are increasing, are not so rapidly as are the opportunities for profitable investment; and it is certain that we cannot expect any extraordinary increase in the supplies we are receiving from abroad. Capital is daily becoming more in demand in England, to meet the stimulus communicated to every department of business in that country. The continent to be sure is our best customer, but we shall be entirely satisfied, if with the present aspect of affairs, the aid that we have been accustomed to receive from that quarter is not diminished. With all these facts in view, it is certainly the dictate of prudence for our companies whose roads are in progress or in operation, to avoid assuming new liabilities, to control their operations as far as possible, to adopt the most rigid economy in all their expenditures, and for those engaged in getting up and maturing new schemes, either to prepare the most solid foundation for the loans they may be compelled to make, or to postpone their projects till they can see clearly their path to success.

We make these remarks with a full conviction of the general soundness of our railroad system. What we have done has been well done. The success of our roads has vindicated the correctness of all the representations that have been made by those having them in charge. At home, they have promoted the prosperity of the country, and in the extraordinary degree. We have done much better by foreigners, who have invested in them, than we contracted to do. We have no doubt that the whole foreign investment in railroads in the United States, at the present market quotations, are at 10 per cent in advance of the actual cost. Let us now not spoil a good thing by overdoing it, nor lose neither among our domestic, nor foreign capitalists, the immense moral strength which the success of our railroads has secured. The 15,000 miles of road which we have constructed, is only a beginning of what is before us. We shall not stop till we have five times this extent of line. The future, therefore, is more important to us than the past or present, and we should do nothing to disable us to successfully meet and discharge its demands.

NEW YORK.—In all probability there is not in the world another city where there is as much hypocrisy, ruffianism, and villainy of every description, as in the city of New York. In some portions of it, there seems to be danger in venturing abroad at any hour unarméd. The Herald says:

Rowdiness is in the ascendant in this city, and unless the policemen in certain districts are a little more attentive to their duties, we bid fair to soon rival the unenviable reputation long ago acquired by some of our sister cities. Of late, scarcely a week has passed without some solitary warfare at night, not a knocked down and dead, in some instances fatally, beaten, by gangs of ruffians. If the police force is insufficient let it be strengthened, and by men who will not shrink from the protection of those who may be assailed. There should be no excuse for the ruffianism that has recently transpired in our midst.